## THEECLIPSE

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Not the eclipse of the sun (that took place yesterday), but the eclipse in winter prices for HEAVY-WEIGHT CLOTHING-which is now taking place at the Original Eagle. You can see it without smoked glass. Here are a few prices on MEN'S OVERCOATS-other heavy-weights at like low prices:

Lot No. 3649, a very long brown Chin-chilla Overcoat, sold at \$4, now \$2.78. Lot No. 4026, a dark Chinchilla Ulster, worth \$5 to \$6, now sold at \$3.88. Lot No. 4611, a brown Chinchilla Overcoat, single-breasted, fly front, sold at

\$8, now to sell at \$5.38.

Lot No. 4620. a splendid Union Melton,
a \$4 Overcoat, now to sell at \$2.88.

Lot No. 7751, a long Cassimere Ulster,
cheap at \$6, now to sell at \$3.88.

5 & 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

## WANKAKEE T INE

SOD-HOUSE.

It is found to weigh ten tons, though it don't look it.
It is known that a Mr. Wilber started with the sodhouse from Loupe City, Neb., and never reached here with it. It is also known that he intended to present to President-elect Harrison the sod-house and a large amount of money. The sod-house from the citizens of Loupe City as a grateful reminder to the President-elect of the faithfulness of his followers away out on the prairie. The money was all in gold, and was the gift of the two little daughters of a very wealthy homesteader near Loupe City. The money was par of the proceeds of a pea-nut crop, planted, cultivated harvested and marketed themselves under the protect tion of our wise tariff laws. It is thought, since the sod-house is found to be so heavy, that probably this man did not skip to Canada with General Harrison's

money, as it was suspected he had, but that the poor

fellow met with foul play; that

HE WAS MURDERED, or is a prisoner is the hands of villians who have attempted to gain possession of this money. The great weight of the sod-house would indicate that this gold was concealed somewhere about it. The Kankakee Line, in whose possession the car still remains, have taken all precautions to protect it until thorough search is made for the gold. Lastinight suspicious characters were discovered prowling about the yards of the Big Four road. It is supposed these men know the fato of poor Wilber, and are still seeking to gain possession of the money. The house still continues the center of attraction. Large crowds are visiting it daily. The who would like to inspect the interior can do so. The key is at Kankakee Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION.

Depart.... 3:55 a m 10:50 a m 3:50 p m 6:26 p m Arrive....10:40 a m 11:45 a m 4:55 p m 10:50 p m CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. 3:55 a m 3:45 p m .11:50 a m 10:50 p m Depart ..... 7:10 am 12:05 no'n 5:15 pm 11:20 p m Arrive.....3:30 a m 10:35 a m 3:30 p m 6:10 p m
Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars
and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model ticket office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

RESERVED FOR THE

## BEE-LINE.

Watch this space for time of trains and other matters concerning the popular Bee-Line Railway.

SHE HELD A WINNING HAND.

A Plucky Wife Makes Gamblers Disgorge Her Husband's Losings.

Pottstown, Pa., Jan. 1.—One of the gambling dens for which this city is noted had a peculiar visit to-day. John Williams, who lives in Chester county, had been in the habit dropping his earnings at that particular gaming table for some time past, and was one of the favored ones who were supplied with a key to the room. Some time ago his wife Sarah went through his pockets and secured the key. John thought he had lost it, and procured another. To-day he was at the gaming table, as usual, making a heroic effort to retrieve previous losses, when his wife drove down High street, stopped and hitched her horse in front of the den, after which she took John's lost key from her no loss of life, but the boat and cargo will pocket, walked up the hallway, and surprised all present by opening the door and appearing in their midst just as one of the players was raking in a pot that contained John's last dollar.

Two of the men attempted to leave the room, but the undaunted lady planted herself in the doorway, saying: "None of you can leave here until you pay me what that fool sitting there (pointing to her husband) has lost at this table during the past

She emphasized her demand by producing a revolver, when the gamblers remonstrated, but all in vain. She was inexorable, and declared that she would have the entire gang arrested unless they did as she demanded. Seeing that she meant business, the gamblers chipped in and handed her the amount John said they had won from him, after which the two-husband and wife-left the room, entered their carriage, and drove away.

The gamblers are at a less to know whether the woman was honest or whether it was a put-up job between her husband and herself, but parties who know Mrs. Williams say that she is a woman whose past life precludes the possibility of her stooping to a gouge game of any kind. As a sequel to the Mrs. Williams raid on one of our gambling dens, Moses Moses has been arrested on the charge of keeping a gambling house. He was arrested once be-fore, and the affair was patched up by his paying \$40. This time it will be brought to the attention of the district attorney.

An Old Veteran Murders a Comrade.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 1 .- Louis Schmidt, an inmate of the soldiers' home, and sixty-five years of age, stabbed a fellow veteran named W. F. Ruder, with fatal effect, this afternoon, causing instant death. The two men had quarreled in a discussion over their respective war records, while drinking in a saloon, and almost came to blows there. Schmidt procured a knife, and waited for Ruder on the road leading to the soldiers' home, and plunged it into his stomach. The murderer then proceeded to the home and gave himself up to the provost-sergeant, who turned him over to the sheriff.

A Candidate for Death by Electricity.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—At 2:15 o'clock this morning Michael Crow, a plasterer, was stabbed in the left breast during an altercation with his brother-in-law, at the corner of Forth-eighth street and First avenue, and died soon after. Crow's assailant es-caped at the time, but was subsequently arrested. This is the first murder of the new year, and the criminal stands a good chance of being the first to be executed by

High Price for a Horse. LEXINGTON. Ky., Jan. 1.—Sentinel Wilkes, bay stallion, six years old, was sold last night by W. H. Crawford, of this county, to W. C. France, owner of Red Wilkes, also of this county, for \$25,000. He is by George Wilkes, dam by Sentinel.

WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY-Fair; warmer.

If you are wise, you catch it by select-ing from the odds and ends that are pre-sented after the holiday trade in a great store like ours.

Lines of goods are broken in almost every department. The consequence is that you can select a coat, a pair of pants, a hat, a suit, and most furnishing goods to great advantage now.

It is a chance, in fact, in both under and outer wear that is never offered to

such extent as now. We are just going over things and hanging them out with the very lowest sort of price-marks on them. Come see

# The Odds and Ends.

The atmosphere in our store the past week was decidedly furry. We made the furs fly, but still have remaining some very desirable Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs.

# DAMDERGER,

HATTER AND FURRIER, 16 East Washington St.

THE ANARCHIST PROBLEM.

Chicago's Mayor Instructs the Police Regarding Their Duties in the Matter.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.-The new year was opened in Chicago by Mayor Roche grappling promptly with the latest phase of the Anarchist problem. The new development was the decision by Master-in-chancery Windes, the last day of the old year, that the Anarchists, under the name of the Arbeiter Bund, had a right to hold their meetings, but declined to render an injunction restraining the police from interfering with gatherings, though suggesting that one might not be improperly granted by higher authority. The next move in the premises, it was generally expected, would be an elaborate decision by Judge Tuley on the report of Master Windes. Mayor Roche to-day took time by the forelock by making the master's report a text for a letter of in-structions to the police department, as fol-

George W. Hubbard, Superintendent of Police: Dear Sir-After reading the report of Master of Chancery Windes, in relation to the holding of public meetings, I instructed the Corporative

Council to convey the idea to the court that if the court believes, under the evidence, the Arbiter Bund has a legal and lawful right to Arbiter Bund has a legal and lawful right to hold public meetings, we wish the court to so declare; and if the officers of the city have been exercising unusual authority, they should be so advised, as I or they do not intend to act illegally or deprive ony person of his rights upon a mere technicality. We do not propose, under any circumstances, to deprive any class of citizens of their constitutional rights, but the police deferment must necessarily be governed by expartment must necessarily be governed by experience. It is your duty to inquire, if you believe a man is about to commit a murder, or a burglary, or other criminal offense, and take steps to prevent such act. As the public is not in possession of the information that the police department has, it is impossible for the community to determine what the real intention of the Anarchists' organizations may be. The good order of the city, and life and property are in our hands. We do not desire to again experience difficulties like those we have had in the past. We must not offer encouragement to such meetings and such proceedings as, the Supreme Court of this State has said, led up to the Haymarket riot, and the unfortunate consequences; and it is to be hoped that the courts will draw the line in a definite way so that we may have instructions, and if we have not sufficient authority under existing laws, the responsibility must rest with others and not with us. All departments of the city government should act strictly within conformity of the law as laid down by the courts.

BOATS SUNK IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

JOHN A. ROCHE, Mayor.

Loss of the Natchez, the Finest on the River-One Life Lost in a Collision.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.-The steamer Natchez, from New Orleans to Lake Port, Ark., struck a reef near Lake Providence, La., this morning, and was badly damaged. She was beached on the Mississippi shore, prove a total loss, as there is no hope of raising her. The Natchez was the last of seven great boats that bore that name. She was built in 1879, at the marine ways in Cincinnati, and in her construction much of the machinery of the old boat, the one that made the famous race with the Lee, in 1872, was used. The Natchez cost over \$200,000, and at the time of the present accident she was valued at \$75,000, and insured for \$20,000 in foreign companies, the West-ern, of Cincinnati; the Louisville Under-writers, \$7,000; the St. Paul, \$2,500, and the Manheim, of Manheim, Germany. The boat was the finest on the Southern and Western rivers, and was richly furnished. She measured 310 feet, with a beam of 48, a depth of hold of 10, and her capacity as a cotton carrier was 6,100 bales. The cargo on the Natchez at the time she sunk was small, as the boat was going up stream.

A collision occurred last night, on Pearl river, near Pearlington, Miss., between the steamers Sarah and H. C. Warmoth, resulting in the sinking of the latter and the drowning of Mrs. Sarah Gabriet, a passenger. The Sarah was coming down stream, neavily laden with lumber, and the Warmoth was going up. The captain and en-gineer of the Sarah declare that they signaled the Warmoth, but no attention was paid to the warning until the two vessels got so close to each other that neither knew which course to take. The engineer of the Warmoth says he heard no whistle. The Warmoth was struck on the port side, and her steam-pipe exploded by the collision,

minutes, a total loss.

and in attempting to rescue the passengers Captain Windom was badly scalded by the

escaping steam. The boat sunk in a few

Disappearance of an Actor. NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—A rumor spread in dramatic circles, last night, that John A. Mackay, a comedian, had disappeared. He was to have appeared at the Orange Operahouse to-night in Leonard Grover's new play, "The Noble Son," under the management of Manager Berliner, but the latter received a note, undoubtedly in Mackay's hand-writing, in which the actor declared he was crazy and had gone to a hospital. He concluded by saying: "Good bye, old fellow; you'll never see me again." Inquiry was made at his house and his haunts, and at the hospitals, but no trace of him could be found. ment of Manager Berliner, but the latter

Hunting for a Defaulter.

Boston, Jan. 1.—The police of this city are searching for H. G. Stickney, of Chelsea, who is charged with forgery. He Chelsea, who is charged with forgery. He was in the employ of C. L. Davenport, of the Chelsea Salt Company. Stickney went to Mr. Davenport, on Saturday, and asked him for a check for \$10, which he desired to send away. Mr. Davenport handed him a signed check in blank. Stickney, instead of putting in the amount of \$10, as he said he would, put in \$3.595. He has not been seen since. It is believed that his defalcation will reach \$25,000.

PEACE FOR A YEAR AT LEAST

Premier Tisza Thinks the Present Situation Is Decidedly Encouraging.

The Alliance of the Central Powers Will, He Says, Be Able to Prevent War and Give Europe a Year of Undisturbed Progress.

Belief that Russia Is Not Strong Enough to Successfully Face the Austrians.

The Emperor William Holds a Reception but Gives No Sign as to His Policy-Difficulties of the Political Situation in France.

A YEAR OF PEACE.

Premier Tisza Ventures the Prediction That

There Will Be No War in 1889. PESTH, Jan. 1.—The Liberal members of the Diet to-day waited upon Premier Tisza and offered him New Year congratulations. Finance Minister Szapary, who acted as spokesman, referred to the services of Herr Tisza, and expressed the absolute confidence of the Liberals in him as a leader, assuring him of the full support of the party in his foreign policy. Herr Tisza, in his reply, said:

"In the foreign political situation, the alliance of the central European Powers offers a most prominent guarantee of peace. History records various alliances, which, as a rule, were only concluded for purposes of conquest and expansion. Compared with such alliances, a greater value must be attached to one which does not seek to conquer or to destroy anything, aiming solely to secure peace in the interests of humanity and the progress of nations. I may, without risk of disappointing, give expression to the hope that with this alliance, and in view of the fact that there is not a state in Europe absolutely desirous of war, we shall succeed in preserving this year the blessings of peace, and thus continue undisturbed in the work of progress." [Cheers.]

Herr Tisza proceeded to express his conviction that the voice of the Hungarian Parliament would have due weight in the councils of the empire. He did not regard the foreign political situation as tending to facilitate a settlement the national finances. Nevertheless, in view of the patriotic readiness of the people to make sacrifices, he trusted that the efforts to effect a financial balance would be brought to a successful issue. In conclusion, he urged the necessity of adhering to the policy of retrenchment.

Herr Tisza's hopeful tone agrees with the opinion of leading diplomates and military men in Austria that peace will continue a year. This belief is based chiefly upon the renewal of armaments, the adoption of new repeating rifles, new explosives, etc., conjoined with attendant reforms in military drill and tactics. These changes are considered sufficient to prevent any power from taking the field, perfectly equipped, for a number of months Austrian and German watchers of Russian preparations concur in declaring that Russia, in spite of her recent efforts, continues in a state of military disorganization, and that her cavalry and artillery will be unable to face the Austrian forces alone. If war should be declared, Russian Poland would be certain to be carried without a siege, whereas the Austrian fortifications at Cracow and Prezmysl are among the strongest in Europe. The Czar is conscious of his weakness, and is not likely to provoke a war. Herr Tisza's declaration is, therefore, hailed as an assurance of a year's peace. Nevertheless, Russia is preparing to face the contingency of an immediate conflict. Although the frontier provinces from Bessarabia northward are already swarming with soldiers, more continue to arrive

Reports from Galicia refer to dreadful sufferings of the Russians on the frontier, who are said to be badly sheltered and il The Vienna Fremdenblatt semi-officially denies that the Austrian government intends to establish a flotilla on the Danube.

No memoranda on the subject have been submitted to the Naval Department, nor have any diplomatic communications been sent to the Roumanian government regarding the creation of a flotilla on the lower

ROME, Jan. 1.—King Humbert to-day received, at the Quirinal, the members of the Chamber of Deputies who wished to offer New Year's congratulations. In a speech he said: "My most ardent desire is to show myself worthy of the affection which the country has shown toward me. It is my earnest wish to preserve peace, and it is greatly satisfactory to me to be able to state my belief that, for this year, peace is assured."

## GERMAN AFFAIRS.

The Emperor Holds a Reception, but Gives No Hint as to His Future Policy.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The Emperor's remarks during the reception to-day were without special interest. He singled out from the personages passing before him Count Herbert Bismarck, Herr Von Wedell-Friesdorf, Gen. Count Von Schellendorf, Count Szechenvi, the Austrian embassador, and several others, speaking a few words to each. The day's ceremonies were ushered in by trumpeters blowing the reveille outside the palace chapel, at 10 o'clock. Divine service in the chapel was attended by the Emperor and Empress, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Prince Albert of Prussia, Prince George of Saxony, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, and a brilliant array of generals commanding various army corps. After the service there was a general reception of court and ministerial officials, a long train defiling before the Emperor and Empress. The ladies were in half mourning, wearing highnecked dresses and bonnets, but no jewels. The congratulations court was held in the white salon of the schloss, and was distant from the special audience accorded to the foreign embassadors. At the latter recep-tion the Emperor is reported as having addressed each representative of the great powers with the same formula, expressing his desire for a continuance of cordial relations. Official communications issued this evening state that the Emperor refrained from special reference to the political situation. Prince Bismarck's attack of neuralgic

gout is abating, but he is unable to fix a date for coming to Berlin. He will certainly not be able either to be present at the opening of the Landtag or to participate in the colonial debates in the Reichstag. Minister Von Botticher went to Friedrichsruhe, on Sunday, to receive instructions regarding business in the Landtag and the speech from the throne. The Emperor and Empress sent Prince Bismarck costly Christmas gifts, the Emperor, in a long autograph letter, expressing gratitude for Bismarck's services and hopes for his early

the eastern provinces, clerical education in Posen, and the extension of railways on the eastern frontier. For the last named purpose Minister Maybach wants a credit of 45,000,000 marks.

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

### BOULANGER'S SMARTNESS.

The French Cabinet Fully Aware of the Difficulty of the Present Situation. London Special to New York Mail and Express.

The French Cabinet is fully aware of the difficulty of the situation in which it finds itself in relation to Boulangism and the necessity of defeating him in Paris. The candidature of the Premier, M. Floquet, has been seriously discussed, but it is unlikely to be adopted, because the importance of the defeat of Boulanger, running against such an opponent as M. Floquet, would be minimized in the eyes of the country. It would be regarded as the result of an unfair fight, and might excite some sympathy for Boulanger, instead of demonstrating that the people of Paris do not want him. M. Floquet's position, carrying power and influence, is against the advisability and advantage of such a contest. The fact, indeed, that this matter has been seriously broached is an indication of the danger which the government will run in putting up a lesser light to contest the seat. Another favorite is Senator Schoelcher, whose good reputation would secure him the support of the Republicans of all shades of political opinions. But M. Schoelcher is not inclined to enter the battle. He thinks himself too old. He is over eighty; but he is in good health, and may yet be tempted to stand for election.

The Boulangists are laughing in their sleeves at the serious dilemma in which the government finds itself. At the same time they perceive that they are not going to have everything their own way without a struggle, and they are omitting no precaution that can assist them in their enorts to secure the seat. Knowing the Republican majority which will be brought to bear against their candidate, they have fixed upon a clever scheme. They will put up a Conservative candidate against Boulanger, hoping thereby that they will succeed in securing half the Republican votes for this "dummy." In this case it will be necessary to ballot over again. The Conservative candidate then, by their plan, would retire on the eve of the second ballot, at the same time instructing his adherents to transfer their votes to Boulanger, who, if the scheme works well, would come to the top of the poll with a majority composed of Republicans and Conservatives.

The contest is exciting the greatest in-terest in Berlin. It is there believed that the election of Boulanger, although not likely to result in immediate war, would be certain to precipitate events between France and Germany.

A NOVEL SCENE.

Selecting the Consort and Harem Beauties for the Emperor of China.

North China News. On Nov. 8 appeared an edict from the Empress, announcing that Yeh-hoh-na-la, the daughter of the Manchu Brigadier-general, Kwei-siang (younger brother of the Empress), had been selected as the consort of the youthful Emperor of China, and that two girls named Ta-ta-la, daughters of Chang-shuh, a Manchu vice-president of the Pekin Board, aged fifteen and thirteen years, respectively, had been chosen for the harem. The Emperor's marriage will take place, according to present arrangements, on the 23d of next February, a time which the astronomical board has ascertained,

or at all events has declared, to be propitious. The process of selecting the Emperor's consort is interesting. After two inspec-tions, at considerable intervals, the number of candidates was reduced to thirty-one who are daughters of mandarins of above the fourth rank, and, of course, of Manchu extraction. These thirty-one young ladies were conveyed in carts to the palace on the night of the 27th ult., or rather in the early morning of the 28th, at 2 o'clock. They entered by the "Gate of the Southern Sea," which they crossed in and were conducted the palace, which they reached at 3 A. M A splendid banquet was then spread before them, after which they were ushered into the presence of her Majesty, the Empress Dowager, by groups of four and five. It may interest the ladies to know that her Majesty were on one occasion an apricotyellow silk long dress with a black velvet is about the presence of the silk long dress with a black velvet is about the silk long dress with a black velvet is a acket. Each girl carried a tablet bearing her name and age, also the name of her to the Empress while the girls stood before her. After some interrogations, and in not a few cases even monitory words for having continued to shave the forehead, her Majesty formed her opinion of the candidate, which, when unfavorable, was signified by handing the girl's tablet to one of the eunuchs with the order to present the rejected aspirant with a roll of silk. The girl with the silk was then taken back to her cart, never more to participate in the imperial matrimonial competition.

The selection of a new empress inflicts serious burden upon many poor men whose daughters are eligible and must be presented, but who have little means to defray the expenses incidental to journeying to Pekin and frequent visits to the palace. Most of them pray to be put out of their misery at the first inspection, and those who survive to the last and are then rejected are really to be pitied.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Pope Tells of His Love for the Irish

-Preparing to Resist Eviction. DUBLIN, Jan. 1.—Archbishop Walsh read from the pulpit, to-day, a message from the Pope to the Irish people, in which his Holiness said: "We have always held in special affection the Catholics of Ireland. who have been sorely tried by many afflictions, and have ever cherished them with a love which is more intense because of their marvelous fortitude and their hereditary attachment to their religion. In the counsels we have given from time to time, and in our recent decree, we were moved not only by the consideration of what is conformable to the truth, but also by the desire to advance your interests. Our affection for you does not suffer us to allow the cause for which Ireland is struggling to be weakened by the introduction of any-thing which could fairly be brought in re-proach against it. In order to specially manifest our affection, we send you a num-ber of gifts which are specially blessed."

Peasants in the vicinity of Dunfenaghy and Falcarragh, in County Donegal, have armed themselves, fortified their houses, destroyed bridges and blocked roads in readiness to resist evictions, which will be attempted to-morrow. The toops of police on duty in the region march with difficulty. and the appearance of the district is that of a country where war is going on. A commissary wagon was lost to-day while cross-ing a temporary bridge.

Irish Members Found Guilty.

LONDON, Jan. 1 .- The court has found Mr. J. D. Sheehan, member of Parliament for East Kerrick, guilty of conspiracy. Mr. Sheehan has been liberated on condition that he appear for trial when called upon, a physician certifying that imprisonment at the present time would endanger his

DUBLIN, Jan. 1.—Mr. John Finucane, Nationalist member of Parliament for East Limerick, who was charged with inciting tenants to adopt a policy of intimidation, was found guilty to-day and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

The Austrian Socialists.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.- The meeting of the Socialist congress at Hainfeld has been marked by moderation in speeches and resolutions. Presidents Popp, of Vienna; Bismarck's services and hopes for his early recovery.

The Landtag will be opened by the Emperor. The session will be an interesting one. The government measures include bills dealing with police administration in birth, property and race, and proposes to the race. The adoption of this course was deemed necessary from the fact that some of the members of the Southern committee were obliged to return South to meet engagements. It was accordingly agreed to adjourn and hold another other meeting in Atlanta, Ga., on April 24 next."

propagate socialistic ideas by meetings, through the press, and by a free expression of opinion generally. A notable feature of the congress has been the denunciation of violence, open or secret, as a means of at-

Improvement of Criminal Laws.

BERLIN, Jan. 1 .- At the instance of leading German authorities in criminal law, eminent legal men of nearly all countries have agreed to form an international society with object of practical improvement of criminal laws. The agreement awaits the adherence of only English and American lawyers, the reasons for whose hesitation are unknown here. The princi-pal supporters are Tessendorf, Attorneygeneral of Germany; Liszt, of Marburg; Holtzendorff, of Munich; Prins, of Brus-sels; Wahlberg, of Vienna; Zucker, of Prague; Allinea and Garofals, of Naples; Scalia, of Rome; Garraud, of Lyons; Hamel, of Amsterdam, and Csmezi, of Pesth. The last-named is the author of the Hungarian penal code.

Harrison's Appointee Will Be Satisfactory. LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Daily Telegraph, in a leading article on the subject of ministers to England, says: "We have always contrived to make them more English than they were before they came to England. \* \* Should Mr. Blaine come to London as United States minister, Englishmen will take it as a great compliment; but whoever Mr. Harrison chooses is certain to be a persona grata here."

The Gefficken Prosecution.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The public prosecutor to-day served upon Prof. Gefficken an indictment for high treason. It is a voluminous document, indicating a long trial and the calling of numerous witnesses. The trial will likely begin at Leipsic at the end of January. The indictment traces the en-tire working life of Gefficken in trying to prove that he has been a persistent enemy of German unity.

The Czarina's Ailment.

LONDON, Jan. 2.- The Chronicle's correspondent at Vienna says he hears that the Czarina's ailment is becoming like that from which her sister, the Duchess of Cumberland, suffered several months ago; that great anxiety prevails in the imperial family, and that the family physician has advised the Czar to summon Prof. Leidsdorf, who cured the Duchess of Cumber-

Mr. Gladstone Makes a Correction. LONDON, Jan. 1.-Mr. Gladstone telegraphs as follows: "The Tablet's version of my letter to the Marquis De Riso touching the position of the Pope is untrustworthy. The statement that I recommend international arbitration upon the Roman question is incorrect under the present circum-

Foreign Notes. It is reported that Osman Digna has 1,000

men and five guns at Handoub. The Crown Prince of Austria will go to England in June to visit the Prince of

Eight persons have been drowned by floods at Castlemaine, in the colony of Official statistics show that 238,000 strang-

The Pope has sent to Dr. Windthorst the sum of \$10,000 for St. Mary's Catholic Church in Hanover.

ers visited Vienna in 1888, including 5,500

Numerous arrests of Socialists have been made lately at Berlin on the charge of distributing obnoxious pamphlets. A number of Arab women who were en-

gaged in gathering ffrewood ontside of suakim have been captured and carried off by the rebels. The expense of maintaining the government of the Congo State during 1887 is offi-

cially reported as having been nearly Burglars entered a house at Bournemouth. England, at which Count Karoly, the Austrian embassador, and his wife were so-journing, and stole jewelry valued at £3,000. The game of base-ball yesterday at Melbourne, between the All-America and Chicago teams, was won by the latter. Score-

All-America, 8; Chicago, 9. The teams will sail on the 7th inst. Herr Rieger, chief of the old Czech party, writing to M. De Crais, the French embassador at Vienna, declares that the Czechs, without distinction of party, have the sincerest sympathy for France, and that it is impossible that such a noble national formula of the control of t tion, foremost in the fight of progress and civilization, can be displaced from the rank it has always occupied among European

A new political group is being formed at Belgrade, aiming at the territorial extension of Servia. The group is composed of moderate Liberals and Radicals, and is pledged to raise the question of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia. King Milan is intriguing with the leaders of the group, although warned by Count Kalnoky that he does so at the risk of the loss of Austrian support.

## MERCANTILE STATISTICS.

The Failures of the Past Year in the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Some interesting fig. ures bearing on the mercantile features in the United States during the last eight years have just been completed by Bradstreet's. The total number of business fail ures in 1888 was 10,587, as against 9,740 in 1887, 10,568 in 1886, 11,116 in 1885, 11,620 in 1884, 10,299 in 1883, 7,633 in 1882, and 5,929 in 1881. The general liabilities of the failures for 1888 amounted to \$120,242,402, against \$130,605,000 for 1887. The actual assets of these failures for 1888 were \$61,999,911 while for 1887 they were \$64,651,000. Of the eight years, 1888 showed she greatest general liabilities, \$248,740,000, and 1881 the least, \$76,094,000. The topographical distribution of the failures for 1888 is as follows: Eastern States, 1.372 in number; general liabilities, \$12,323,661; actual assets, \$5,160,326. Middle States, 2,361; general liabilities, \$37,411,764; actual assets, \$18,419,561. Southern States, 2,098; liabilities, \$19,436,904; assets, \$10,546,945. Western States, 3,626; liabilities, \$20,480,000; assets, \$10,546,945. bilities, \$39,480,990; assets, \$21,814,974. Pacific States, \$16; liabilities, \$9,361,331; assets. \$5,297,764. Territories, 314; liabilities, \$2,-228,543; assets, \$760,141. Canada and the provinces had 1,730 failures, with general liabilities of \$15,498,242, and actual assets of \$7,176,744. New York State had 1,134 failures in 1888, with liabilities of \$24,307,000, and actual assets of \$10,739,000. The record for the State in 1887 was 1,056 failures, with \$23,714,000 of general liabilities, and \$12,388,000 of actual assets. New York city had 529 failures in 1888, as against 431 in 1887. The general liabilities of the former were \$17,022,886, and the actual assets \$7,-078,870; of the latter the liabilities were \$17,-019,000, and the actual assets \$8,112,000. In the year just ended the percentage of assets to liabilities was as follows: For the United States, 52; for the Eastern States, 42; Middle States, 47; Southern States, 54; Western States, 55; Pacific States, 56; territories, 24; Canada and the provinces, 46; New York city, 41. The same percentage for 1887 was: Eastern States, 38; Middle States, 55; Southern States, 55; Western States, 49; Pacific States, 33; territories, 56; Canada and the provinces, 49; New York city, 46. The Presbyterian Conference.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The joint committee of the Presbyterian Church for the North and the South concluded their conference to-day. It was announced that nothing definite had been accomplished. "The various discussions," said Rev. Hoge, of various discussions," said Rev. Hoge, of Richmond, Va., "took a wider range than was anticipated. The topics under consideration were of such importance that, after spending several days in their consideration, it was deemed advisable by the joint committee to adjourn and hold a meeting at some future time and place. The adoption of this course was deemed necessary from the fact that some of the members of the Southern committee were obliged to return South to meet engagements. It was

BIDDING GROVER GOOD-BYE

The President's New Year's Reception One of the Most Brilliant in History.

The Attendance Was Very Large, but a General Air of Sadness and Gloom Was Noticeable, and the Office-Holders Were Absent.

List of Ladies Who Were Present, with Description of the Clothes They Wore.

Unfavorable Comment on the President's Action in Pardoning Law-Defying Mormons -Rev. Bartlett on the Inaugural Ball.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Large Numbers of People Call, but the Oc-

casion Takes on a Funereal Aspect. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- There was but one noticable feature in the New Year reception

at the White House which varied materially from the usual. Not more than half as many office-holders were present as has been customary. When men and women started to the executive mansion at 11 o'clock, they with unanimity said: "Let's go over and bid Grover good bye." There was consequently more or less of sadness connected with the White House reception to-day.

A more charming day could not be imag-

ined. There was a rain yesterday which washed the streets clean. Early this morning the sun came out bright, warm and full. It was so warm at noon that men and women went about without overcoats and wraps. All interest, of course, centered at the executive Mansion, and the crowd, which proved as large as usual, if not of the common character, assembled early. There was the customary absence of arrangement in detail, however, indicating that but little heart was in the work, although there was an outward determination to make the occasion as brilliant as possible. Nothing was left undone in the way of decoration, as if happiness naturally follows the home well furnished. The long red striped awning was up, and there was the usual string of carriages and the long line of citizens on foot; but there were few smiles and little of genuine happiness. No one spoke above a whisper. It was funereal. The absence of those thousands of office-holders who usually come to pay tribute to their chief was noticeable on every hand. The army and navy officers, and the foreign legations were in force, It was their duty. During the early arrivals something of a sensar tion was created when the German min, ister came. He dashed through the gates and his chasseur jumped to the ground and opened the door of the carriage for Count Darco, who, with his coat of gorgeous gold lace, hurried to assist the Countess Leopoldine Darco to alight. Some people thought it was a British with its coat of gorgeous gold thought it was a British minister, and spoke of Lord Sackville's successor.

There were more flowers, palms and ferns than customary inside the White House, and the Marine Band, led by Professor Soussa, furnished its choicest music, as it to give the President and his fair wife a parting blessing on the occasion of their last public reception. But there was something lacking to make the day what it has always been. It might have been snow and cold weather. It might have been a succ cess in November.

Details of the Reception.

To the Western Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- The White House has seldom, if ever, presented a more brille iant spectacle than it did to-day on the occasion of the President's New Year's reception. Special pains were taken with the decorations, and the beautiful suite of parlors, where the reception was held, never appeared to better advantage. There was a profusion of flowers and plants, and they were distributed with charming effect. The choicest flowers were placed in the Blue Parlor, where the receiving party stood, but the most elaborate floral decorations were in the East Room, where the vise itors spent a few minutes in social converse after having paid their respects. The mantels were banked with bright-hued flowers, and festoons of grasses and ferns were suspended from the large chandeliers. Tall palms were placed in the window recesses and in the corners, and tropical plants of all kinds lined the corridor running through the center of the house. The large divan in the East Room was ornamented with a beautiful vase containing large palms of different hues. Part of the lower floor was illuminated by gas, and the sunlight was given full play in the East Room. The weather was bright, sunshiny and cool, and in fact everything was most auspicious. The reception began at 11 o'clock, at which hour the receiving party descended the stairs and took their places in the Blue Parlor. As they appeared in sight the Marine Band, which was stationed in the main hall, started, "Hail to the Chief," and continued playing it until the party had taken their positions. A passage was made for them through the crowd that had al-

ready gathered in the house. They came in the following order: Colonel Wilson and Lieutenant Duvall, of the army; the President and Miss Bayard, Secretary Bayard and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary Fairchild and Mrs. Whitney, Secretary Endicott and Mrs. Fairchild, Secretary Whitney and Mrs. Dickinson, and Secretary Vilas and Postmaster-general Dickinson. They took their places, with President and Mrs. Cleveland first in line, and then Miss Bayard, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Dickinson, in the order named. Grouped behind them were a number of invited guests, including Mrs. Fol-som, Miss Mary Hastings, Miss Carrie Has-tings, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Chief-justice Fuller, Mrs. Speaker Carlisle, Miss Florence Bayard, Miss Vilas, Miss Pauline Whitney, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Lincklaen, Mr. Geo. Bancroft, Hon, Hugh McCulloch and Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Colonel Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Marshall Wilson, Miss Mary Wilson, Mrs. Senator Butler, Mrs. Senator Call, Mrs. Cockrell, Mrs. Daniel, Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Pugh, Miss Voorhees, Mrs. Waltham, Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Lucius Tuckerman, Mr. Samuel G. Ward, Mrs. John Rodgers, Mrs. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. John E. Russell, Miss Randall, Mrs. Springer, Mrs. S. W. Townshend, Miss Leiter, Miss Howard, Miss Thorn, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin McVeigh, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn, of Buffalo, and Judge Daly, of New York.

The President wore a black Prince Albert suit, with a black tie. Mrs. Cleveland wore a beautiful robe of pale pink faille, made with round train, the corsage rounded at the top, and short sleeves. The front of the skirt was draped in silver embroidered net fringe of bugles at the foot; on either side were plain panels of soft French gray silk embroidered in a pattern of rose-buds in silver. The back of the panels was edged with heavy Russian fur, that commenced at the waist-line and continued around the